

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Country	UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress & Punish Trafficking in Persons		ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict		ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour	ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour	ILO Convention 189, Domestic Workers, 2011
	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)		Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)			
Afghanistan			X		X(a)		X(a)		X	
Albania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Algeria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Angola			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Antigua & Barbuda		X	X	X	X			X	X	
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Austria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bahamas	X	X	X					X	X	
Bahrain		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Bangladesh			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Barbados	X		X					X	X	
Belarus	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Belize		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Bhutan				X	X	X	X			
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X
Bosnia & Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Botswana	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Brunei			X		X(a)				X	
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Burma		X(a)	X		X(a)				X	
Burundi	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	
Cabo Verde	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cameroon	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Central African Rep.		X(a)	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Chad		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
China (PRC)		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X			
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

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Comoros			X		X(a)			X	X	
Congo, Rep. of	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Congo (DRC)		X(a)	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cote d'Ivoire		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cuba		X(a)		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Czech Republic	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Djibouti		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Dominican Republic	X	X	X		X(a)	X		X	X	
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X		X(a)			X	X	
Eritrea					X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ethiopia		X(a)	X		X(a)	X		X	X	
Fiji			X	X		X		X	X	
Finland	X	X(A)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gabon		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gambia, The	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Georgia	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X	
Greece	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Guatemala		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Guinea		X(a)	X		X(a)			X	X	
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Guyana		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Honduras		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Hungary	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
India	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	

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Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iran				X		X(a)	X		X	X
Iraq		X(a)	X		X(a)			X(a)	X	X
Ireland	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Japan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jordan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Kiribati		X(a)	X						X	X
Korea (DPRK)										
Korea, Rep. Of	X			X	X	X	X			
Kuwait			X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Kyrgyz Republic	X	X	X		X(a)			X(a)	X	X
Laos		X(a)	X		X(a)			X(a)	X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Lesotho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia		X(a)	X	X		X			X	X
Libya	X	X	X		X(a)			X(a)	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Macedonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malaysia		X(a)	X		X(a)			X(a)	X	
Maldives			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mali	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X	X(a)	X	X	X	X	
Marshall Islands										
Mauritania		X(a)	X		X(a)				X	X
Mauritius		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Micronesia (FSM)		X(a)		X	X	X				

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Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mongolia		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montenegro		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Morocco		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mozambique	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Namibia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nepal			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Netherlands, The	X	X(A)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nicaragua		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Oman		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Pakistan			X	X	X	X		X	X	
Palau										
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Papua New Guinea				X				X	X	
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Qatar		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Russia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rwanda	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
St. Lucia		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
St. Maarten								X		
St. Vincent & the Gren.	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sierra Leone	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Singapore			X			X	X	X	X	

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Slovakia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Solomon Islands			X	X		X		X	X	
Somalia				X		X		X	X	
South Africa	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X
South Sudan				X					X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sri Lanka	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan			X		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X
Suriname		X(a)	X	X	X	X			X	X
Swaziland	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Tajikistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Tanzania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Thailand	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Timor-Leste		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X		
Togo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tonga										
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X						X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Uganda	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X(a)	X						X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Yemen			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	
Zambia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X	
Zimbabwe		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X	

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Div. A of Pub. L. No. 106-386, § 108, as amended.

- (1) The government of the country should prohibit severe forms of trafficking in persons and punish acts of such trafficking.
- (2) For the knowing commission of any act of sex trafficking involving force, fraud, coercion, or in which the victim of sex trafficking is a child incapable of giving meaningful consent, or of trafficking which includes rape or kidnapping or which causes a death, the government of the country should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault.
- (3) For the knowing commission of any act of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the government of the country should prescribe punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter and that adequately reflects the heinous nature of the offense.
- (4) The government of the country should make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons.

INDICIA OF “SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS”

- (1) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates and prosecutes acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and convicts and sentences persons responsible for such acts, that take place wholly or partly within the territory of the country, including, as appropriate, requiring incarceration of individuals convicted of such acts. For purposes of the preceding sentence, suspended or significantly reduced sentences for convictions of principal actors in cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons shall be considered, on a case-by-case basis, whether to be considered as an indicator of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data, consistent with the capacity of such government to obtain such data, shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (2) Whether the government of the country protects victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and encourages their assistance in the investigation and prosecution of such trafficking, including provisions for legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they would face retribution or hardship, and ensures that victims are not inappropriately incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts as a direct result of being trafficked, including by providing training to law enforcement and immigration officials regarding the identification and treatment of trafficking victims using approaches that focus on the needs of the victims.
- (3) Whether the government of the country has adopted measures to prevent severe forms of trafficking in persons, such as measures to inform and educate the public, including potential victims, about the causes and consequences of severe forms of trafficking in persons, measures to establish the identity of local populations, including birth registration, citizenship, and nationality, measures to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a diplomatic, peacekeeping, or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, a transparent system for remediating or punishing such public officials as a deterrent, measures to prevent the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards, effective bilateral, multilateral, or regional information sharing and cooperation arrangements with other countries, and effective policies or laws regulating foreign labor recruiters and holding them civilly and criminally liable for fraudulent recruiting.
- (4) Whether the government of the country cooperates with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons and has entered into bilateral, multilateral, or regional law enforcement cooperation and coordination arrangements with other countries.
- (5) Whether the government of the country extradites persons charged with acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons on substantially the same terms and to substantially the same extent as persons charged with other serious crimes (or, to the extent such extradition would be inconsistent with the laws of such country or with international agreements to which the country is a party, whether the government is taking all appropriate measures to modify or replace such laws and treaties so as to permit such extradition).
- (6) Whether the government of the country monitors immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of severe forms of trafficking in persons and whether law enforcement agencies of the country respond to any such evidence in a manner that is consistent with the vigorous investigation and prosecution of acts of such trafficking, as well as with the protection of human rights of victims and the internationally recognized human right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's own country.

- (7) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates, prosecutes, convicts, and sentences public officials, including diplomats and soldiers, who participate in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons, including nationals of the country who are deployed abroad as part of a diplomatic, peacekeeping, or other similar mission who engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and takes all appropriate measures against officials who condone such trafficking. A government's failure to appropriately address public allegations against such public officials, especially once such officials have returned to their home countries, shall be considered inaction under these criteria. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding such investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data consistent with its resources shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (8) Whether the percentage of victims of severe forms of trafficking in the country that are non-citizens of such countries is insignificant.
- (9) Whether the government has entered into effective, transparent partnerships, cooperative arrangements, or agreements that have resulted in concrete and measurable outcomes with
- (A) domestic civil society organizations, private sector entities, or international nongovernmental organizations, or into multilateral or regional arrangements or agreements, to assist the government's efforts to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and punish traffickers; or
- (B) the United States toward agreed goals and objectives in the collective fight against trafficking.
- (10) Whether the government of the country, consistent with the capacity of such government, systematically monitors its efforts to satisfy the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (8) and makes available publicly a periodic assessment of such efforts.
- (11) Whether the government of the country achieves appreciable progress in eliminating severe forms of trafficking when compared to the assessment in the previous year.
- (12) Whether the government of the country has made serious and sustained efforts to reduce the demand for
- (A) commercial sex acts; and
- (B) participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country.



A Dalit boy peers through the bars of a rock quarry in southern India, where many Dalits are subject to forced labor, including debt bondage. The Dalits—once termed the “untouchable” caste—remain highly vulnerable to human trafficking.

STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE BY INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS & CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

As required by law, this section summarizes actions taken by the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent trafficking in persons or the exploitation of victims of trafficking.

	United Nations	OSCE	NATO
Total Number of Peacekeeping and Support Personnel	118,575	2,570	62,000
Total Number of Missions	16	19	6
Prevention Policy	“Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse” (2003)	“Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members	“NATO Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” (2004 and 2007)
Lead Office Responsible for Implementation	Office of Field Support	Office of Human Resources	NATO Political Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP)
Prevention Training	Pre-deployment and at mission	Pre-deployment	Pre-deployment and at mission “NATO Guidance for the development of training and educational programmes to support the policy on combating the trafficking in human beings” (2004)
Number of Allegations in 2013	66 [civilian (19), military (37), police (7), and other (3)] Most of the allegations were made against personnel of UN missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Haiti and South Sudan 27% of the allegations involved children under 18 years of age	No reported allegations	No reported allegations – NATO relies on contributing countries to report allegations.
New Initiatives	In December 2013, the UN General Assembly amended the UN Staff Rules to clearly specify sexual exploitation and abuse as a specific instance of prohibited conduct. The Conduct and Discipline Unit (CDU) in the Department of Field Support expanded the scope of its personnel screening program. First, CDU and UN Volunteers (UNV) have agreed to share information on whether prospective UN civilian staff members who previously served as UNVs were subject to any disciplinary action. Second, CDU's Misconduct Tracking System (MTS) was linked with automated recruitment systems used by the Police Division and the Office of Military Affairs in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO). This allows CDU to better screen individual police officers, military observers, and military liaison officers serving in the field.		An October 15, 2013 meeting of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) was held to rejuvenate discussion and provide renewed visibility of NATO’s Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
Links for Additional Information	http://cdu.unlb.org/unstrategy/remedialaction.aspx	http://www.osce.org/what/trafficking	http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50315.htm

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Organization	Framework Document Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
United Nations www.un.org www.unodc.org www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special-themes.htm www.ilo.org http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (A/RES/55/25) (2000) United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (A/RES/64/293) (2010) ILO Conventions: -C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 -C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 -C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 -C189 Domestic Workers Convention, & R201, 2011	Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography
African Union (AU) www.africa-union.org/	Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children (2006) AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking Campaign (AU.COMMIT)	N/A
Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) www.aseansec.org www.aseansec.org/4966.htm	ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2004	N/A
Bali Regional Ministerial Conference On People Smuggling, Trafficking In Persons And Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) www.baliprocess.net	Co Chairs' Statements of the first (2002), second (2003), third (2009), fourth (2011), and fifth (2013) Bali Regional Ministerial Conference On People Smuggling, Trafficking In Persons And Related Transnational Crime	N/A
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) www.cis.minsk.by/ (in Russian only)	Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues (2005) Program of Cooperation between the CIS Member States against Trafficking in Persons for 2014–2018	N/A
Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) www.no-trafficking.org/index.html	COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-Region (2004) COMMIT 3rd Sub-Regional Plan of Action (COMMIT SPAIII, 2011-2013)	UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)
Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) http://www.cbss.org/civil-security-the-human-dimension/tftbh/ www.childcentre.info/egcc/	A Vision for the Baltic Sea region by 2020, CBSS Summit 2010. Expert Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk: Priority paper 2011 – 2013 Human Trafficking 2013 - Baltic Sea Region Round-up	Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings with Focus on Adults (TF-TBH) Expert Group on Children at Risk

ORGANIZATIONS COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Organization	Framework Document Relevant to TIP	TIP Focal Point
Council of Europe (COE) www.coe.int www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp	COE Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)	Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) www.ecowas.int Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) www.ceeac-eccas.org/	Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, 2001 ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002-2003), extended until 2011 Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Regional Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2006-2008)	Anti-Trafficking Unit
European Union (EU) http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action	Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, 2002 Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims	European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
League of Arab States (LAS) www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp (in Arabic only)	Arab Framework Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008) Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010	N/A
Organization of American States (OAS) www.oas.org/en/default.asp www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp	Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 (AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10))	Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons
Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) http://www.comcec.org/TR/Yeni_Site_Dokumanlar/ana_dokumanlar/IKT_Sarti.pdf	Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, 2008	N/A
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) www.osce.org/ www.osce.org/cthb	OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003) Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking (2007) Decision No. 1107 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision No. 1107, 6 December 2013	Special Representative and Co-ordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings
Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (Puebla Group) www.rcmvs.org/	Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action	N/A
Southern African Development Community (SADC) www.sadc.int/ www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531	SADC Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, 2009-2019	N/A
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) www.saarc-sec.org/ http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/conv-traffiking.pdf	SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002	Regional Task Force

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EU	European Union
EUROPOL	European Police Organization
GRETA	Europe's Council Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	International Labour Organization, International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2000 UN TIP PROTOCOL (PALERMO PROTOCOL)	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

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CLOSING NOTE

“The continued existence of forced labor is bad for business, bad for development, and bad for its victims. It is a practice that has no place in modern society and should be eradicated as soon as possible.”

— International Labour Organization, *Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labor* (2014)

Over the past fourteen years, the TIP Report has documented how people from all parts of the world are victims of sex trafficking and forced labor in nearly every sector of the economy. While such abuses may seem far away, they are—in reality—very much a part of our daily lives. Many of our fruits and vegetables, clothes, electronics, and other consumer goods are products of supply chains in which exploitation is used to gain a competitive advantage in the cost of production. Intermediaries profit from recruitment fees paid to secure employment, and employers profit from a market in which labor costs are kept artificially low. In May 2014, the International Labour Organization released a groundbreaking report estimating that victims of this crime generate a staggering \$150 billion in profits per year for the private global economy: \$99 billion in the sex industry and \$51 billion in other sectors. Despite improvements made by many governments to address human trafficking, these crimes remain low risk/high profit ventures. Countries must do more to close off these zones of impunity.

Recent years have seen increased concern about the stewardship of natural resources, the ethical treatment of animals, and ensuring that farmers receive fair prices. As a result, certifications and labels now exist to inform consumers whether seafood is sustainably caught, livestock is pasture-fed, chickens are free range, coffee beans are “fair trade,” or diamonds are conflict-free. These “seals-of-approval” have fostered increased transparency and driven consumers to reward companies that engage in good corporate citizenship. Few current certification systems adequately verify the absence of forced labor in the supply chains of the products we eat, drink, or use on a daily basis.

To break the cycle of human trafficking that forms the base of many products and goods, we must identify the critical points of supply chains where patterns of and vulnerability to forced labor exist and address the socio-economic foundations of the poverty that ensnare so many into exploitative situations. Real change will continue to require leaders throughout society—community workers and activists, faith groups and organized labor, government officials and industry leaders—to encourage producers to monitor supply chains and buy and sell goods and services that are free of forced labor. Consumers must speak with both their voices and wallets, insisting on mechanisms of accountability, transparency, and recognition for the products they purchase.

In the coming year, our office will continue to build our knowledge of the intricacies of global supply chains and expand our collaboration with other governments, the corporate sector, and civil society to address human trafficking. We look forward to joining forces with partners in these sectors as we continue to proclaim freedom, seek justice for, and empower trafficking survivors around the world.

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